BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS Infoline

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highlights

a weekly digest of recently released British Columbia statistics

Housing

- **BC housing starts (seasonally adjusted at annual rates) rose 18.5% in April from March to 15,300, but on a year-to-date basis, starts were 10.2% below last year's level.** Housing starts across Canada averaged a 10.3% increase in the first four months over the same period in 1999. Highest growth rates were experienced in New Brunswick (+69.1%), and Nova Scotia (+29.9%). The largest declines were felt in Saskatchewan (-35.9%), Prince Edward Island (-35.5%) and Manitoba (-33.6%).

  Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

- **According to a CMHC survey of first time homebuyers in the Calgary, Edmonton, Halifax, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver markets, the average age of purchasers rose from 32.3 years in 1997 to 36.2 years in 2000.** Vancouver remains the city with the highest average age at 37.1 years while Calgary has the youngest first home buyers at 35.3 years.

  Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

- **The average resale price of housing in metropolitan Vancouver in March was 8.1% above the level of March 1999.** Based on MLS sales, homebuyers paid an average of $301,228. Ottawa recorded the highest gain at 10.2% bringing its average price to $162,439. Resale prices in Halifax were up 6.6%, Calgary, 5.3%, and Toronto, 5.0%.

  Source: CMHC & Canadian Real Estate Association

- **The new house price index for Vancouver was down 1.3% in March over the previous year, while in Victoria, it fell 5.1%.** Across Canada, new house prices were up 2.0%. Unlike MLS sales data, the new house price index is based on contractors' selling prices for new houses where detailed specifications remain the same between periods.

  Source: Statistics Canada

Bankruptcies

- **March consumer bankruptcies in BC numbered 850, the highest monthly figure ever.** The monthly average in the first quarter of 2000 was 785, 15.1% above the 1999 annual average of 682. This contrasts sharply with the average of 201 reported a decade earlier (1989). *Source: Superintendent of Bankruptcy*

- **There were 109 business bankruptcies in March, with an average over the first quarter of 83, down from the previous year of 90.** Business bankruptcies have been climbing in BC since 1993, with monthly averages topping 100 in 1991 and in the 1984 through 1987 period. The business sectors with the highest monthly averages in the first quarter were manufacturing (9), construction (19), wholesale and retail trade (17) and services (26). The provinces showing the greatest increases in the first quarter compared with a year earlier were Alberta at 22.7%, Manitoba at 17.8%, New Brunswick at 17.5% and Newfoundland at 20.0%. BC declined 12.0%.

  Source: Superintendent of Bankruptcy

- **In a assessment of bankruptcy rates across Canada, BC compares favorably with other provinces.** In 1998, the consumer bankruptcy rate per 1,000 population in BC stood at 1.8, behind Quebec (3.4), Nova Scotia and Alberta (2.8), Ontario (2.3), Newfoundland (2.2) and Manitoba (2.1), and tied with Saskatchewan. The business bankruptcy rate at 7 per 1,000 businesses was

Report **755,000 rely on small business for jobs**

Did you know...
there were 6.3 million mobile phone subscribers in Canada in the third quarter 1999.

third lowest among the provinces (excluding the territories). The highest rate was in Quebec at 17, followed by Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia at 12.

Source: Superintendent of Bankruptcy

Forestry

- **First quarter shipments of market pulp, newsprint and other paper & paperboard were up collectively by 12.5% from the first quarter of 1999.** Market pulp accounted for 1,452,000 tonnes, up 18.8% while newsprint at 381,000 tonnes was up 10.7%. Other paper and paperboard at 429,000 tonnes showed an increase of 8.9%.

  Source: Canadian Pulp and Paper Association

Transportation

- **The number of passengers travelling on the BC Ferries between Victoria and the Mainland in the first four months of this year declined by 3.2%, while the number of vehicles dropped by 1.2% when compared with the same period in 1999**. On the Nanaimo route, passenger numbers were up 2.4% and vehicles up 2.2%. Passenger traffic on all routes was up only marginally (0.6%) while vehicle traffic increased three times as much(1.8%). *Source: BC Ferries*

Tourism

- **US visitors entering BC in February numbered 576,000, up 2.2% over January (seasonally adjusted).** More than half (299,000) spent one or more nights in Canada, but this number edged up only 0.9%. European visitors, at 40,000, showed a 2.9% increase, while entries from Asian countries at 62,000, declined marginally (-0.3%). Japanese travellers, the second largest group (23,000) after Americans, increased by 2.2%.

  Source: BC STATS & Statistics Canada

- **The BC hotel occupancy rate in February stood at 54.6%, down 4.9 percentage points from a year earlier.** The average room charge, at $113.10 was 3.8% above a year earlier. Among the communities for which data are available, Whistler had the highest occupancy rate at 88.2%, up 4.6 percentage points, and an average room rate of $250.43, up 12.2%. Occupancy rates declined in Greater Vancouver by 12.3 percentage points while room rates declined both in downtown Vancouver (-0.1%) and at the airport (-3.0%). Some of this may be attributable to an increased room supply. In Greater Victoria, occupancy rates were down substantially (20.7 percentage points); however, last year the very successful Leonardo da Vinci exhibit had generated increased tourism activity in Victoria. *Source: Pannell Kerr Forester*

- **Room revenues generated by BC traveller accommodation facilities edged up 0.5% (seasonally adjusted) in January to $114.8 million, the highest level since February 1999.** Cariboo (+9.0%) and Thompson/Okanagan (+7.4%) both experienced strong revenue increases in January. Room revenue in Mainland/Southwest was virtually unchanged from December, while revenues slipped in Kootenay (-3.2%) and Vancouver Island/Coast (-5.1%) regions. *Source: BC STATS*

Education

- **BC universities enrolled approximately 54,000 full-time students and 23,000 part-time students in 1998, an increase in total enrolment of 122.6% in 25 years.** Of full-time students, in 1973 there had been 153 males for every 100 females at university; by 1998, the figure reversed with 83 males to every 100 females enrolled. Among part-time students, in 1973 there were 3 males to every 4 females, but, by 1998, the ratio had dropped to 2 males to every 3 females. *Source: Statistics Canada*

- **Women out-numbered men in education enrolment, and the gap is widening.** In 1973, the male to female ratio was 3 to 5, but by 1998, it was 1 to 2. In nursing, the ratio of men to women went from 1 male per 100 females to 7 per 100 over the same period. Male engineering and applied sciences students had outnumbered females by 25 to 1 twenty-five years ago. In 1998 this ratio had dropped to a little more than 3 to 1. Similarly, in dentistry, the ratio went from 12 to 1 to equal numbers of men and women. *Source: Statistics Canada*

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For data originating from Statistics Canada: data sourced to 'Statistics Canada' has been retrieved from CANSIM, the agency's electronic database; otherwise the source is identified as 'SC' plus the publication name or catalogue number.

May 12, 2000

Infoline Report: 755 thousand British Columbians rely on small business for jobs

Contact: George Dufour / (250) 387-0376

Originally published in Third Quarter 1999 issue, *Small Business Quarterly*. Annual subscription: $60 + GST

Notes on definitions and data:

'Small businesses' as described here are private sector businesses with fewer than 20 employees. These should be distinguished from the larger category of 'small and medium sized businesses' - those with less than 50 employees. Small businesses include many with only a working owner or owners and no employees. They may operate at more than one location, but employ less than 20 people at all locations combined. All self-employed people are counted as working in small businesses. It is assumed that self-employed people operating businesses with 20 or more people constitute a negligible proportion of the 393 thousand self-employed people in the province.

Unless otherwise noted, statistics in this report are based on custom tabulations from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey.

Small businesses, those with fewer than twenty employees, employ a substantially larger portion of the private sector workforce in British Columbia than in other parts of Canada.

Thirty one per cent of British Columbia private sector employees worked in small businesses in 1999, as compared to 25 per cent for the rest of Canada.

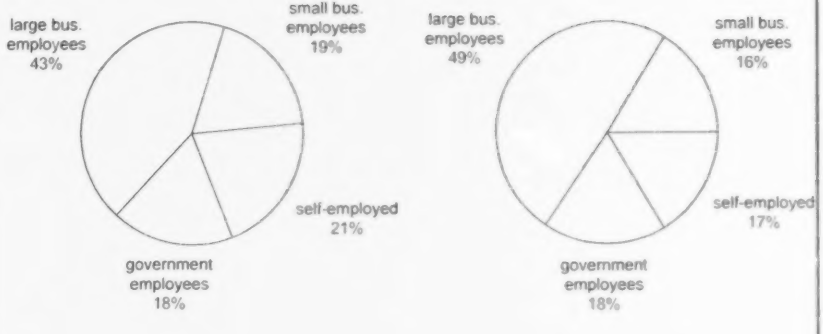
Employees are only one part of the small business workforce. Most small businesses comprise only a single self-employed person, so that working owners make up over half of all people employed in small business.

When self-employed people and small business employees are counted together, they amount to 48 per cent of all private sector workers in British Columbia. This is a higher small business employment ratio than in the rest of Canada, where small business workers (employees plus self-employed) make up 40 per cent of the private sector workforce.

In actual numbers, there were 362 thousand British Columbia small business employees in 1999, and 393 thousand self-employed people. Together, these amounted to 755 thousand British Columbians relying on small businesses for their livelihood. Employees of larger businesses numbered 814 thousand.

The other major employment group were the 338 thousand people working for the federal, provincial, or local governments.

1999 Employment By Major Employment Categories



BC STATS

Why Do So Many British Columbians Rely On Small Business For Employment?

British Columbia has more than its share of Canada's small business employment. With a population that is 13 per cent of the Canadian total, the province was home to 15 per cent of all Canadian small business employees in 1999, and 16 per cent of all self-employed Canadians.

John Winter, President of the British Columbia Chamber of Commerce, sees some historical

reasons for this. 'For so long British Columbia has been reliant on resource based industries as the main source of employment,' he says, 'but slow growth or downsizing in those industries has meant that few new jobs have been created.'

He adds that 'not enough emphasis was placed on secondary industries in the past (to compensate for weak labour demand from resource industries) so that people have turned to small business out of necessity.'

Statistics Canada's Employment Dynamics database ranks British Columbia along with Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island as the provinces with the largest proportions of their workforces employed in small businesses throughout the 1990s. The importance of small businesses in Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island is largely explained by the extensive agricultural industries in those provinces. Agriculture everywhere in Canada is traditionally comprised mainly of small businesses. But British Columbia's agriculture industry is small in relation to the size of its overall economy. The special importance of small business in this province is explained by other economic and demographic features.

One such feature is the relatively small size of the manufacturing sector in British Columbia. Still Lacking the large scale secondary manufacturing base of Ontario or Quebec, British Columbia's non-resource based manufacturing industries are small and made up largely of small companies. Manufacturing accounted for just 9 per cent of 1998 gross domestic product in British Columbia, compared to 24 per cent in Ontario, 21 per cent in Quebec, and 18 per cent for Canada as a whole.

The British Columbia furniture manufacturing industry, for example, is small by comparison with the furniture industries of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba or Alberta. It mainly comprises small operators serving local markets, as is reflected in its 51 per cent small business employment ratio – the proportion of all workers who are either employees of small business or self-employed. The ratio for the rest of Canada as a whole is 28 per cent.

These figures do not mean that British Columbia has attracted more than its share of small scale furniture manufacturing jobs. It is more that there are few jobs available with large furniture manufacturers in the province.

Ten per cent of all Canadian furniture manufacturing jobs in companies with fewer than twenty people were in British Columbia, less than the province's 13 per cent share of the Canadian population. And only 5 per cent of Canadian jobs with large furniture manufacturers were located in British Columbia.

Most of British Columbia's small business workers were employed in services. This sector has traditionally included many small businesses, and makes up a larger part of the economy here than in any other province except Nova Scotia. For several important service industries small business employment ratios have been markedly higher in British Columbia than in the rest of Canada.

British Columbia architectural, engineering and design services, for example, showed a 68 per cent small business employment ratio, as compared to a 51 per cent ratio for the industry in the rest of Canada. The British Columbia industry provided work for 14 thousand self-employed individuals, 7 thousand employees of small companies, and 10 thousand employees of large businesses.

Seventeen per cent of all Canadians working as employees for small firms in architectural, engineering and design services were located in British Columbia, as were 19 per cent of self-employed individuals. But only 10 per cent of the industry's large business employees were located in British Columbia.

A similar pattern was apparent for advertising and related services, where a 74 per cent small business employment ratio in British Columbia compared to a 47 per cent in the rest of Canada. Again, a relatively small proportion of the industry's large business employees (7 per cent) were located in British Columbia. But a disproportionately large share of small business employees (20 per cent) and self-employed individuals (19 per cent) were located in British Columbia.

Mr. Winter feels that one reason for the relatively low ratio of British Columbia service industry employees working in large businesses may be that 'British Columbia has not attracted its share of corporate head offices.'

Demographics and Labour Market Conditions

Additional explanation for the large proportion of British Columbia workers employed in small businesses can be found in the province's demographic characteristics and labour market conditions.

Most small business workers are self-employed and high levels of self-employment have long been a distinctive feature of the workforce in British Columbia. In 1999, 25 per cent of all private sector workers in the province were self-employed. This was the second highest proportion in Canada after Saskatchewan, where 32 per cent were self-employed. For Canada as a whole, the ratio was 21 per cent.

The unusually high level of self-employment in British Columbia is partly attributable to the large numbers of retirees and immigrants who have been attracted to the province. Some retirees establish small businesses to supplement retirement income, or simply as a retirement hobby. Working age immigrants, both from other provinces and from other countries, have been identified in some studies as more likely to establish businesses than people who live in the same province in which they were born.

Economic conditions could also be a factor. The poor employment market in British Columbia through most of the 1990s has sometimes been cited as one cause for the rapid growth of self-employment.

There is some evidence of this 'push' incentive in the pattern of self-employment growth. Self-employment grew strongly during the last decade mainly because large numbers of people set up as 'own account' workers with no employees of their own. Any reluctant entrepreneurs are likely to be in this category.

Between 1990 and 1999, the number of these 'own account' workers in British Columbia increased by 130 thousand, accounting for 88 per cent of the total net increase in all self-employment. The number of self-employed people employing paid workers grew by a relatively small 17 thousand over the same period.

Small Businesses Provide Over Half The Jobs In Some Industries

In British Columbia, as in other provinces, the agriculture and construction industries are made up mainly of small businesses.

Sixty per cent of British Columbia agricultural employees and 78 per cent of all agricultural workers (including both employees and self-employed) were employed by small businesses in 1999. The prevalence of small business units in agriculture reflects the continuing importance of family farms, among other factors. Workers in the industry included an estimated 9 thousand employees of small businesses, 15 thousand self-employed people, and 6 thousand employees of large businesses.

Small business accounted for an even larger part of agricultural employment in other provinces. In the rest of Canada as a whole, 68 per cent of agricultural employees and 91 per cent of all workers in the industry were employed by businesses with fewer than twenty employees.

Construction is another large industry in which most workers are employed by small businesses. Seventy-six per cent of the 113 thousand people working in British Columbia construction were employed by small businesses, either as employees or as self-employed individuals. The ratio for the rest of Canada was 64 per cent.

Employment in many British Columbia service industries is concentrated mainly in small businesses. In 1999, these included, for example:

- real estate with 22 thousand workers in small businesses, 68 per cent of the total industry workforce,
- legal services with 12 thousand, 67 per cent of the industry workforce,
- accounting and tax preparation with 15 thousand, 69 per cent of the industry workforce,
- building services with 25 thousand, 82 per cent of the industry workforce, and
- management, scientific and technical services with 17 thousand, 77 per cent of the industry workforce.

For each of these service industry examples and in most others that could be cited, small business ratios in British Columbia were higher than in the rest of the country. The British Columbia small business employment ratio for the service producing sector as a whole was 49 per cent.

But Most Workers In Manufacturing or Retail Are Not In Small Businesses

In manufacturing industries, where economies of scale are more important, small businesses employed only 24 per cent of British Columbia workers in 1999.

Examples of small business employment ratios for important manufacturing industries in British Columbia included:

- 15 per cent for wood product manufacturing,
- virtually 0 per cent for paper manufacturing,
- 17 per cent for primary metal manufacturing, and
- 21 per cent for machinery manufacturing.

The retail sector, with its many owner operated stores, employed more small business workers than any other sector in 1999. These included 45 thousand employees of small businesses and 41 thousand self-employed, together amounting to 86 thousand people.

But an even greater number of people (140 thousand) worked as employees of large retail businesses. The result was a 38 per cent small business employment ratio for the sector.

Small business employment ratios varied considerably from one retail industry to another.

For food and beverage retailing, it was only 21 per cent. The industry employed 4 thousand self-employed people, 8 thousand employees of small businesses, and 43 thousand employees of large businesses.

Similarly in the motor vehicle and parts retailing, the number of large business employees far exceeded the number working in small businesses. There were 14 thousand employees of large businesses and only 3 thousand self-employed, and 4 thousand employees of small businesses. The industry's small business employment ratio was 34 per cent.

On the other hand, there were some retail industries in which the numbers of workers in small businesses greatly exceeded those in large businesses.

In the hobby, book and music store industry, 61 per cent of the workforce was employed in small businesses. The actual numbers of workers were small, amounting to 4 thousand employees of small businesses and 4 thousand self-employed. Five thousand were employed in large businesses.

Similarly, workers in British Columbia furniture and furnishings stores were largely concentrated in small businesses. The industry had a 66 per cent small business employment ratio in 1999, based on an estimated 2 thousand self-employed people, 3 thousand employees of small businesses, and 3 thousand employees of larger businesses.

New Economy Industries Create More Small Business Jobs

Some of the fastest employment growth over the past decade has been in new economy service industries with large percentages of their workforces employed in small businesses.

Employment in the British Columbia professional, scientific and technical services industry, for example, grew 51 per cent between 1990 and 1999, much faster than the 17 per cent rate of employment growth for all private sector industries as a whole. The industry's small business employment ratio was 66 per cent. The 38 thousand net increase in professional, scientific and technical service jobs in British Columbia amounted to 17 per cent of total growth in private sector employment over this period.

Another example was management, administrative and other support services, in which total employment grew 52 per cent. Sixty-four per cent of workers in this industry were employed in small businesses.

Similar patterns were observed for the health care and social assistance industries, educational services, and the important miscellaneous category of 'other services', which includes many new economy businesses. All had small business employment ratios of over 60 per cent, and 1990 to 1999 total employment growth well above the average for all industries.

1999 Concentrations of Small Business Employment *
In Selected Private Sector Industries
British Columbia

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(B+D)	(B/C)	(B+D)/(C+D)
	Employees in firms with					*Small Bus. Employees as % of all employees*	*Small Bus. Employed as % of all Employed*
	20 plus	under 20	all sizes	Self-employed	Total Small Business		
	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)		
Agriculture	6	9	15	13	22	60%	78%
Forestry & Logging with support activities	16	6	22	6	12	28%	43%
Mining & Oil & Gas Extraction	12	2	13	2	3	12%	22%
Prime Contracting	11	12	23	16	28	53%	72%
Trade Contracting	17	23	40	34	57	58%	78%
Wood prod Manufacturing	36	4	39	3	6	9%	15%
Furniture & Related Manufacturing	4	2	6	2	4	33%	51%
Food, Beverage & Tobacco Wholesale-Distributing	8	2	9	2	4	16%	33%
Personal & Household Good Wholesale-Distributing	4	2	6	2	4	30%	49%
Motor Vehicle & Parts Wholesaler-Distributing	4	2	6	2	3	27%	41%
Building Material & Supplies Wholesaler-Distributing	9	3	12	2	5	24%	36%
Machinery, Equip & Supp Wholesalers, Distributing	13	3	16	3	6	21%	32%
Miscellaneous Wholesaler-Distributors & Brokers	6	4	10	8	11	35%	63%
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	14	4	18	3	7	23%	34%
Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	3	3	5	2	5	50%	66%
Electronics & Appliance Stores	7	2	9	2	4	24%	39%
Building Material & Garden Equip & Supplies	8	4	12	2	5	30%	39%
Food & Beverage Stores	43	8	51	4	12	15%	21%
Health & Personal Care Stores	12	2	13	2	3	11%	21%
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	11	7	18	4	12	39%	51%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book & Music Stores	6	4	10	4	9	44%	61%
Truck Transportation	9	7	16	12	19	43%	68%
Transit & Ground Passenger Transportation	5	0	5	3	3	0%	39%
Scenic & Sightseeing Trans & Support Activities	11	3	14	2	5	23%	32%
Couriers & Messengers	5	2	7	4	5	24%	51%
Securities, Commodity Contr, & Other	9	2	11	5	6	17%	41%
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities & Other	9	4	13	4	8	29%	46%
Real Estate	10	7	18	15	22	41%	68%
Legal services	6	8	14	5	12	56%	67%
Accounting & tax preparation	7	4	11	11	15	40%	69%
Architectual, Engineering & Design services	10	7	17	14	21	42%	68%
Computer System Design & Services	14	3	17	11	14	19%	50%
Management, Scientific & Tech Services	5	3	8	15	17	33%	77%
Advertising & related serv	2	2	4	4	6	52%	74%
Other professional serv	2	2	4	3	5	46%	69%
Business services	2	2	4	2	4	49%	67%
Building services	6	9	14	17	25	61%	82%
Educational Services	8	5	13	11	16	37%	67%
Ambulatory Health Care serv	11	23	34	15	37	68%	77%
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	14	3	17	2	5	18%	28%
Social Assistance	17	10	27	12	22	36%	56%
Motion Picture & Sound Recording Industries	4	2	6	5	7	33%	62%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports & Related	4	2	5	11	12	32%	77%
Amusement, Gambling & Recreation Industries	11	6	17	2	8	35%	43%
Accommodation services	24	6	30	6	12	20%	34%
Food serv & Drinking Places	68	39	107	10	49	36%	42%
Repair & Maintenance	9	12	20	14	26	58%	75%
Personal & Laundry services	8	11	19	13	24	59%	76%
other	277	76	353	52	128	21%	32%
All Private Sector Industries	814	362	1,176	393	755	31%	48%

* Note: 'Employed' include employees plus self-employed.

BCSTATS

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Infoline

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BC at a glance . . .

POPULATION (thousands)	Jan 1/00	% change on one year ago
BC	4,043.7	0.9
Canada	30,606.7	0.9
GDP and INCOME		% change on
(BC - at market prices)	1998	one year ago
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) *($ millions)*	110,948	-0.2
GDP *($ 1992 millions)*	99,708	0.2
GDP *($ 1992 per Capita)*	24,908	-0.8
Personal Disposable Income *($ 1992 per Capita)*	15,969	-1.6
TRADE ($ millions)		
Manufacturing Shipments (seas. adj.) Feb	3,339	14.0
Merchandise Exports (raw) Feb	2,397	13.6
Retail Sales (seasonally adjusted) Feb	2,900	5.3
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX		% change on
(all items - 1992=100)	Mar '00	one year ago
BC	112.3	1.8
Canada	112.8	3.0
LABOUR FORCE (thousands)		% change on
(seasonally adjusted)	Apr '00	one year ago
Labour Force - BC	2,081	-0.1
Employed - BC	1,938	2.0
Unemployed - BC	143	-21.9
		Apr '99
Unemployment Rate - BC *(percent)*	6.9	8.8
Unemployment Rate - Canada *(percent)*	6.8	8.2
INTEREST RATES (percent)	May 10/00	May 12/99
Prime Business Rate	7.00	6.25
Conventional Mortgages - 1 year	7.90	6.20
- 5 year	8.55	7.15
US/CANADA EXCHANGE RATE	May 10/00	May 12/99
(avg. noon spot rate) Cdn $	1.4957	1.4608
US $ *(reciprocal of the closing rate)*	0.6698	0.6856
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATE		% change on
(industrial aggregate - dollars)	Apr '00	one year ago
BC	635.93	3.4
Canada	612.24	3.4

SOURCES:

Population, Gross Domestic Product, Trade, Prices, Labour Force, Wage Rate } Statistics Canada

Interest Rates, Exchange Rates: Bank of Canada Weekly Financial Statistics

For latest Weekly Financial Statistics see www.bank-banque-canada.ca/english/wfsgen.htm

Electoral District Profiles

BC STATS has published a detailed review of the Provincial Electoral Districts (PED) that will be contested for the first time in the next general election. The new PEDs are the result of a rebalancing of the districts, proposed by the *Electoral Boundaries Commission* in June of 1999, and subsequently adopted by the Legislature. Four new ridings were added to bring the total to 79.

Provincial Electoral District Profiles, March 2000, organises the results of the 1996 Census within the new provincial ridings. A graphic profile page for each PED compares various census characteristics between the riding and the province. Sixty-two data tables reveal how groups of characteristics compare across all the ridings. Notes, maps, a glossary and an index help to make the information accessible. The spiral-bound and tab divided printed edition is a handy reference document that may be slipped into a briefcase.

The entire publication, including additional tables not published in the book, may be found on our Internet site. See the first item under **Popular Topics** on the left side of our home page. Users require Acrobat to view and print the charts. The tabular data is available in **csv format** for downloading.

Printed copies are $60, plus tax.

Contact Kris Ovens (250) 387-0359

Released this week by BC STATS

- Labour Force Statistics, April 2000
- Tourism Sector Monitor, April 2000 replaces Tourism Room Revenue
- Earnings & Employment Trends, April 2000

Next week

- Consumer Price Index, April 2000

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